The Bombay Gazette

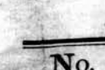
No. 10,361—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
s. INDUS	3862	600	S.D. Shallard.	26th May.
— BOKHARA	2933	500	J. Reeves	Tuesday, 30th May.
s. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th "
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th "
— SURAT	3142	550	A.W. Adamson	27th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under; THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KHEDIVE	3860 600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3500 700	A. E. Barlow	16th "

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	275

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versâ.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £	500 Including	I Class .. £	520 Including
II do.....	340 wines, with	II do.....	340 wines, with
III do.....	150 food.	III do.....	155 food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class Calais Route, £ 95	Brighton Route £ 80	
"	II do. do.	70 do.	do.
From Naples.	I do.	do. 145	do. 130
"	II do.	do. 100	do. 93

For inland books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply at

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th April, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new)	..G. Mahorich	3,500	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 12½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	....A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	....B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AGLAIA	....B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	2nd June.
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

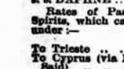
J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	About 17th June
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	" 15th July

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

CLAN LINE.

THE following sailings have been fixed:—

Tons.
CLAN MACLEAN . 2,400 for Liverpool about 31st May.

Passage money to London or Liverpool ....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Bombay, 1st April, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. COLUMBIA.
2,000 Tons. 300 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
OR
OVERLAND TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

THIS steamer will SAIL on the 27th instant for MARSEILLES.

Fare to Marseilles ....Rs. 400
Do. to London via Marseilles .... 500.

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool without extra charge. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th May, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, Bombay Row, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Faou, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 26th May, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th, June 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS. PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS. PUTTERS.
IRONS. SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

WHITE FRENCH WINES
(Suitable for the Hot Season).

Cash prices per doz. qrts.

	Rs.	a.
CHABLIS	17	0
BARSAC	17	0
SAUTERNE	21	0
HAUT SAUTERNE	30	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
Telegraph Home Remittances.
Telegraph Private Code.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN MACLEAN, arrived from London, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 20th May, 1882. Agents.

"ZOEDONE."

FROM this date, until further notice, the PRICE of "ZOEDONE" will be Rs. 3 per dozen pints.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
May 22, 1882. Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is anxious to send his son, aged 13 years, to England to EDUCATE him for the Indian Civil Service, and is trying to secure a "HOME" for him there. In the meanwhile he is desirous to place him in Bombay or Poona. Any educationist resident in either of these towns, who is able to undertake the education of the youth for the intended purpose, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, giving full particulars of his terms.

Nasik, 20th May, 1882. C. M. THATTE.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the PETITION of JAMES LLOYD MADDEN, trading as James Madden and Company, an insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of June next is APPOINTED for a FURTHER HEARING in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a FIRST DIVIDEND of ten per cent.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1882.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of May, 1882.

ROYAL ARTILLERY INSIGNIA
PLAYING CARDS.

THESE CARDS we now have had the privilege of selling for upwards of seven years. They have been specially manufactured for us, and are now used in almost all the ARTILLERY MESSES throughout India. A large and fresh supply of these has been just imported. Owing to the daily increasing sale and abolition of *Duty* we are able to reduce the price to

Rs. 19 per dozen packs.

COOPER & COMPANY,
Bombay; Meadow-street. Poona; East-street.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chimber and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ORNITHOPHONES, a little instrument, can be carried in the vest pocket, imitates the note of almost any singing-bird at pleasure. Each Rs. 1-8.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ÆSTHETIC PORTRAIT FRAMES (velvet and flowers) for carte-de-visite pictures, free by post, Re. 1.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12 lens, in a leather sling case, Rs. 40. —SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

AMERICAN ORGAN, actions, keys, notes, stops, bellows, and frame, without case, can be fitted up in schools or chappel at half the price organs are sold at. To be seen and particulars at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRET CUTTING MACHINES, with implements, double treadle, Rs. 35 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood, with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box. Rs. 40. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NON PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, a portable instrument worked by a handle and roller acting on an endless band. Price Rs. 28 each.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
E. J. REID, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.

Bombay, May 11, 1882.

MATTONI'S
ROYAL HUNGARIAN
BITTER WATER.

RECOMMENDED as being superior to most natural saline aperients for
DISEASES FOR THE LIVER,
BILIOUS ATTACKS,
GIDDINESS,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART, &c.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle; Rs. 10 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

REFRESHING DRINKS
FOR THE HOT SEASON

May be prepared by mixing the following
FRUIT SYRUPS
with
ICED AERATED WATER.

Raspberry syrup,	Jargonelle pear syrup,
Pineapple syrup,	Strawberry syrup,
Orange syrup,	Vanilla syrup,
Lemon syrup,	Ginger syrup.

Pint bottle, 14 annas; Quart bottle, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM.
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT,
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHEMICAL FOOD.
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine,
An invaluable remedy for general debility.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—	
In a variety of new and elegant designs	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
CRUET FRAMES—	
Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100
BREAKFAST CRUETS—	
In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50
MUFFINEERS—	
Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly	From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro	From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6
PICKLE FRAMES—	
Carrying one, two or three bottles	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85
ICE PITCHERS—	
In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.	From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65
CLARET JUGS—	
All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—	
Bottles of superior cut-glass	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
SALVERS AND WAITERS—	
Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—	
In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175
BISCUIT BOXES	
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—	
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35
EGG FRAMES—	
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS—	
With Shades complete, per pair	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—	
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—	
Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
OVAL SIDE DISHES—	
Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—	
With Drainers	Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—	
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—	
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70
ICE PAILS—	
All Electro-plate	From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—	
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60
SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS—	
Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc.	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—	
Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Bachelor's Miniature Sets	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services	From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300
BUTTER DISHES—	
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45
SARDINE BOXES—	
All Electro-plate to take original tins	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
TOAST RACKS—	
In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes	From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20
EGG BOILERS—	
Various designs to cook 4 or 6 Eggs at a time	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40
NAPKIN RINGS—	
Sets of 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NOTICE.

OUR POONA ESTABLISHMENT
WILL BE OPENED
TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE,
FOR THE MONSOON SEASON.

WATSON AND CO.,

EAST-STREET, POONA. ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
Messrs. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. **C. MARCKS & CO.,** BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

NOTICE.—The time for RECEIVING TENDERS for the supply of 1,500 tons Teak Logs is EXTENDED to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd May, 1882.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretary.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

CHUBB AND SON,
PATENTEES OF THE
DETECTOR LOCKS
AND FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING
SAFES, CASH, DESPATCH AND WRITING BOXES,
&c., &c., &c.

MAKER TO THE QUEEN — AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENT.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES A MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A fresh consignment of Dundee fruit preserves (orange, marmalade), an invoice of best quality "Afghan silver" spoons and forks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, and on account and risk of Ootumchund Mahakumchund and Jethabhoy Premchund—

36 bales No.	10s	each 400 lbs.	mule twist.
32 "	12s	" 400 lbs.	" "
43 "	14s	" 400 lbs.	" "
25 "	14s	" 400 lbs.	" "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated handsome porcelain and glassware, rosewood piano, English concertina, sewing machine, rich hall carpets, Indian work curiosity, clocks, pictures, flower vases, screens, cretonn door curtains, fish show case, &c., at bungalow No. 3, in compound of late Government Telegraph Office, Lower Colaba, near the B. B. and C. I. R. Station.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1-30 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction at the above place the property of the late Frederick Cooper, Esq., Chief Engineer, Guncarriage Factory, consisting of suits of drawing, dining, office, and bath-room furniture, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and property on view.

NOTICE.—The sale at French shop, Church-Gate-street, Fort, will be resumed THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 1-30 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE PHARMACY of B. PHILLIPS and Co. is available at all hours for the dispensing of prescriptions. 17, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a four oars teak wood, copper fastened JOLLY-BOAT, with all her rowing and sailing gear complete. Apply to "A." care of *Gazette*.

MAIL PHAETON (convertible) FOR SALE, cheap, nearly new, suitable for both seasons. It can be seen where desired. Apply Garry, care of this paper.

WANTED, purchasers for 500 yards of Tweeds at 30 per cent. discount; Hats, Helmets, Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, &c., at same reduction, Allan's, Hummum-st.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof, for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from John Roberts & Co.

LOST, strayed or stolen on Saturday night, a fox-terrier SLUT extensively marked on head and body, answers to name of "Fizz." Any one restoring same to E. Haydn, No. 24, Rampart Row, will be rewarded.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—BARTON & Co., General and Wine Merchants of Meadow-street, will REMOVE their Establishment on the 1st June proximo to CHURCH-GATE-STREET, the premises lately occupied by MM. Villes de France, where we hope to be favoured with KIND PATRONAGE.

MR. H. S. BEDFORD, C. E., may be consulted daily at his temporary offices at "The Towers," Middle Colaba.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL, OPEN to VISITORS. Excellent accommodation. TERMS—MODERATE.

MRS. S. BARNES, Midwife and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, has REMOVED from Byculla Terrace to Grant-road, No. 273.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS!—A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 31, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PIANO.—FOR SALE, a Broadwood's Boudoir Grand, fine toned, and in thorough order. Price, Rs. 400. Apply "X," this Paper.

DEVOE'S best refined KEROSINE-OIL for SALE at moderate rates. Apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA and Co., Carnac Bunder, iron depots.

TO BE LET, commodious and airy FLOOR in Church Gate Street

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

SATURDAY'S home telegrams as a rule add little to our general fund of information, and in this particular instance they are no exception. As regards the Produce Markets, there is nothing to hand beyond what we noticed in our issue of this morning, nor are there any indications of any changes of importance being in the near future. On the contrary, the approaching Whitsuntide is more likely to maintain the existing condition of general dulness, and to all present appearance we seem likely to gradually drift into the slackness of the monsoon before anything of an awakening character can be expected from the other side. Business will be done in the interval, and that probably of an important character as regards extent, but it promises to be of that forced nature which carries little of a proportionate profit along with it.

A payment of £425,000 into the Bank of England is advised, an amount of sufficient importance to be accepted as indicating undoubted ease in money; but in the meantime rates of discount, as quoted by Reuter, show no change, and in the Stock Markets the only change is the recovery of the previous day's decline of ⅛ in Consols.

The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:

Public Deposits at head office, Inc.	Rs	5,57,29
do. do. Branches	,,	1,47,000
Other Deposits	,,	5,61,678
Government Securities	,,	3,55,431
Loans, Dec	,,	9,95,268
Bills Discounted, Inc	,,	1,19,304
Cash with Correspondents, Dec	,,	2,30,502
Cash and Currency Notes, Inc	,,	20,85,735

These figures are not so significant in amount as in the very decided general tendency they show towards easier money. The movement is not indicated by one item alone, but it is evident that a general contraction in the demand for accommodation is going on, all the more certain because so gradual. A short time ago it seemed, to say the least of it, problematical whether money would become really cheap during the rains, but latterly a very distinct alteration has taken place in the general aspect. The large export trade so generally anticipated is daily becoming more of an uncertainty; import business, such as it is, is more in the way of liberating funds than anything else; and to all appearance speculation as a means of employing money will be a much less important feature than it was at the same time last year.

EXCHANGE.—The market has ruled very steady throughout, and for all practical purposes rates are unchanged. Silver at home is in the same position; there has been nothing from Calcutta to affect matters, and the general tone of business on the spot is guarded in the extreme. A considerable volume of export trade is, no doubt, going forward, and will have to be financed for, and on the other hand, imports cause no demand for remittance, which together are certainly steadying influences; but on the other hand a very general belief exists that the season is within three weeks of its close, and unless something of an outside character intervenes, such as a demand for funds for China, sterling exchange must of necessity feel the effects of the contraction in business. We quote at the close on London:—

Bank Bills Telegraphic			Rs. 8 1-16d.	per rupee
Do.	on demand		Rs. 8¼d.	,,
Do.	4 months' sight		Rs. 8 11-32d.	,,
Credits	3	,,	Rs. 8⅜d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	Rs. 8 17-32d.	,,
Documents	3	,,	Rs. 8 13-32d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	Rs. 8 9-16d.	,,
Francs	3	,,	2¼	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at ½ per cent. premium, and business is said to have been done in telegraphic transfer at 3-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm, and if anything the turn dearer. Fours may be quoted at Rs. 101 15-16 for large amounts, but small pieces are said to have changed hands at Rs. 102½. For Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 108½, but there is some inquiry for delivery after the end of the month at something better, and probably Rs. 109 would be paid.

The SHARE market continues decidedly firm with numerous buyers, and in the case of Spinning Mill shares a very general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share has again been established. The improvement is in some part attributed to the current belief that the mills have latterly been working to rather more advantage, but there can be little doubt, we think, that no inconsiderable share in the movement comes from the usual speculative buying in anticipation of higher rates during the rains. Bank of Bombays are again 4 per cent. higher. Colaba Land Co. have advanced Rs. 7. Port Cannings Rs. 2½. Press Companies are all firm and tending dearer. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 10 higher.

COTTON at Colaba to-day has ruled very steady with a fair inquiry for export, and in some cases a shade more money has been paid. There is nothing from home to warrant higher figures, as we are already at a level which shows a loss on simultaneous business; but it is very evident that there is still a considerable quantity to be got in for this month's shipment, and holders accordingly feel pretty safe about getting their prices, especially in the case of honest cotton. What has come to be known as "Bombay mixture" can be had in large quantities and at apparently comparatively moderate prices, but reliable parcels easily find buyers, and will do so up to the end of the season, the heavy receipts notwithstanding. Quotations are:—

Ginned Broach, Good, ..	Rs. 225	per candy f. p.	
Oomra Fine, ..	,, 205	,,	,,
Do. Fully Good ..	,, 198	,,	,,
Do. Good ..	,, 193 to 195	,,	,,
Do. F. G. F. ..	,, 187 ,, 188	,,	,,
Do. G. F. ..	,, 180 ,, 182	,,	,,
Dhollera Fine (nominal) ..	,, 205 ,, 207	,,	,,
Do. Fully Good ..	,, 194 ,, 197	,,	,,
Do. Good ..	,, 190 ,, 193	,,	,,
Do. F. G. F. ..	,, 182 ,, 183	,,	,,
Do. G. F. ..	,, 176 ,, 180	,,	,,
Ginned Dharwar, Good ..	,, 203 ,, 204	,,	,,

The transactions reported sum up a total of about 2,500 bales, mainly of Dhollera kinds, but there has also been a very fair run on Oomras, such as they are.

WHEAT is unchanged in value. The arrivals are somewhat larger, mainly from the Jubbulpore line, but the demand is more than sufficient to cope with supplies, and prices remain unchanged. No. 1 White Rs. 33 to Rs. 34, No. 2 Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per candy.

SEEDS are not quotably altered. Linseed is arriving freely and meets a ready sale at Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-9 ready, whilst one buyer is said to be out for August delivery at Rs. 5-12 per cwt. Rapeseed is scarce, and Guzerat continues firm at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

FREIGHTS as yet have undergone no change in position. For Liverpool *vid* Canal two or three steamers are competing very keenly for ready cargo to enable them to complete their loading, so that 30s. is still the quoted rate. For London, Hull, and Marseilles 32s. 6d. is asked, and for Havre and Antwerp 35s., but at that things are not strong. A good deal of tonnage has yet to be disposed of, and for some weeks dearer steam freights are not very probable, especially as Calcutta and other eastern ports offer no better alternative; but our present level must inevitably prevent tonnage coming out, and it is not at all unlikely that existing low rates may do more than anything else to induce high figures later on. Cape freights are quiet at previous quotations.

IMPORTS show no salient feature to-day. There is some little business doing in Piece-goods, but nothing of a lively character; nor is there any sign of life in the immediate future. Coals are quiet, but very firm. Buyers are not keen about business, but on the other hand, importers are slow to press sales, present low freights homewards offering but little likelihood of cheap steamers outward. To arrive we quote Davison's at Rs. 14½ to Rs. 14½, Cardiff Rs. 15½ to Rs. 15½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	791½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	9

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	220	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New 220 shares.	..	220	130-14-6	do	76
Ditto	..	220	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	220	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	4,000	1,000	do	1,030
Do. New 21 shares.	..	218	196-5-15	do	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90		1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50		230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10		136
New issue	..		100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30	p. s	530
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40		765
Bhowanipur Mills	300	100	100	100		775
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		925
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4		700
Ceoria Mills	800	50	1,000	50		850
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil		565
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25		615
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..		640
Golam Saba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	50		550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80		1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70	p. s.	1,075
Jafer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50		600
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75		1,010
Mandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30		900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		945
Madras United	950	1,000	1,000	100	p. s.	1,800
Mahalukshmi	1,000	500	Rs. 55			80
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8		1,295
Maugon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15	p. s.	2374
Meerajee Gooludas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80		1,235
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		800
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40	p. s.	925
Oriental	4,000	625	62½	Rs. 55		600
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35		330
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70		1,330xd
Shotapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	p. s.	1,190
Soondercla	750	000	1,000		50	900
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40		605
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60		925
Western India S. & M. Com any	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45		910

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 20th May, as compared with the statement of 13th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 13. Rs.	May 20. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	34,83,646	40,41,540
Do. do. at Branches	9,31,083	10,78,350
Other Deposits	2,20,91,193	2,27,52,864
Post Bills	8,785	8,794
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,28,806	4,58,167
	3,91,68,506	4,05,84,715
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	65,35,069	68,88,500
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,56,292	12,20,286
Loans, on Security of do.	40,53,690	39,57,422
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,803	3,154
Bills Discounted	1,42,66,666	1,43,85,970
Stamps	2,785	2,904
Dead Stock Rs. 5,50,388		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,25,000	3,25,388	3,25,388
Bullion	1,73,381	3,75,756
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,57,214	1,06,352
Cash and Currency Notes	1,11,93,248	1,32,79,983
	3,91,68,506	4,05,84,715

BANK OF BENGAL

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th May as compared with that for the 9th May:—

LIABILITIES.	9th May. Rs.	A. P.	16th May. Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	30,11,966	4 4	30,11,916	4 4
Treasury Balance	2,36,40,964	5 11	2,25,42,733	6 4
Other Deposits	2,25,84,164	11 4	2,30,17,463	12 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,04,238	0 9	3,64,734	1 4
Sundries	14,48,015	7 3	15,06,930	0 5
Rs.	7,13,90,168	13 7	7,09,43,777	8 9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities	73,34,640	10 0	74,28,767	13 0
Other authorized Invtmts	44,51,585	0 0	44,56,385	0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	77,66,995	12 7	75,79,832	10 10
Credits on do.	80,61,369	7 7	79,73,931	7 5
Bills Discounted	2,20,71,494	1 3	2,12,93,131	9 9
Balances with other Banks	6,83,342	10 0	7,36,808	13 8
Bullion	7,71,234	6 11	6,32,587	15 8
Head Stock	12,03,862	12 4	12,01,204	10 11
Stamps	9,214	11 0	9,831	5 0
Sundries	3,75,103	13 6	3,82,257	14 8
Cash at Head Office	73,90,642	13 4	77,92,739	10 1
Do. at Branches	1,13,57,712	11 1	1,14,54,328	9 0
Rs.	7,13,90,168	13 7	7,06,43,777	8 9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hutton, 1,514 tons, Captain K. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Turquoise, 1,356 tons, Captain W. R. Corfield, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Port Said (6th May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Boston City, 1,534 tons, Captain J. Kerr, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Mr. L. Covcas, and one ayah.

THE steamer Crane, 1,305 tons, Captain G. J. Robinson, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Cardiff (19th April), brought a cargo of 2,042 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Bretwalda, 1,913 tons, Captain T. Hunter, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Cardiff (22nd April), brought a cargo of 2,688 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Lelaham, 1,299 tons, Captain H. G. Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Port Said (29th April), via Suez, Jedda and Hoodeida, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Keyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Duncan, Mrs. Stevens and two children, Mr. Acworth, and 130 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Lelaham (s)	Sanders	Port Said, April 29.
21	Clifton	Sawyer	Cape Town, Mar. 11.
22	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Boston City (s)	Kerr	Marseilles.
	Hutton (s)	Henderson	Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bangalore, to China, &c.
Steamer Adirondack, to Aden, Suez and Antwerp.
Steamer Coconada, to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Clan Maclean, to Liverpool.
Steamer Turquoise, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

May ARRIVALS.
18 Boyne (s) ..... Scott ..... Colombo, May 21
Surat (s) ..... Adamson ..... Gravesend April 12.
Franklin ..... Menard ..... Mt. Sychelles, April 26.

DEPARTURE.
May 18.—Steamer City of Venice.

MADRAS.

May ARRIVALS.
17 Merkara (s) .... Calcutta.
18 Henzada (s) .... Bombay.
Asia (s) .... Rangoon.

May DEPARTURES.
17 Pelican (s) .... Calcutta.
M. Carmichael (s). ..... Coast.
Meredian ..... Coast.
18 Merkara (s) .... London.
19 Henzada (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 20.

FROM GLASGOW.
Columbia (s)—25 drums soft soap, Mahomed Ebrahim; 100 barrels tar, Tyebjee Adamjee.
Britania (s)—5 drums spirit of wine, Rogers and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Adirendack (s)—15 clocks, Esmalljee Dossabhoy; 250 casks alum, Adamjee Bhaijee; 5 cases dye, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood; 535 bundles hoop iron, Megjee Oomersey; 15 crates earthenware, Nanjee Canjee; 220 boxes, bar soap, Tyebaliy Suitanaly.
Rydall Hall (s)—65 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM LONDON.
Alexander Yeats—50 drums linseed oil, and 3 casks zinc sheets, Hajee Essac Sooh and Sons; 37 crates earthenware, Jafer Somjee; 21 packages wire, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 50 drums linseed oil, Ebramjee Nasoobjee; 125 boxes window glasses, Nusserwanjee Framjee; 3 cases matches, Tyebally Suitanaly.
Cathay (s)—70 cases medicine, Rogers and Co.
1 dus (s)—3 oxes gold (Rs. 198,990) and 2 boxes gold coins (Rs. 20,6 5) Oriental Bank.
Hughenden (s)—1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—25 cases swiss milk, W. J. Essel; 18 packages printing paper, *Times of India*; 354 boxes bar silver (Rs. 10,92,000), National Bank; 5 cases brandy, Bolton and Co; 100 casks ale, 1 case port, 1 case cognac, 10 cases claret, and 1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 15 cases sherry, 19 cases port, and 9 cases cognac, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 57 cases port wine, 278 packages ale, 48 casks cider, 44 cases stout, 1 hogshead brandy, and 1 puncheon rum, Treacher and Co.
Agra (s)—50 cases matches, Tyebally Suitanaly.
France (s)—10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Brindisi (s)—5 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Arcona (s)—10 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Columbia (s—73 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.

FROM TRIESTE.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—110 boxes silver (Rs. 4,80,000). The National Bank.
Helios (s)—10 bales brown papers, Kikabhoy Abdoolhoosein

FROM GENOA.
Sumatra (s)—50 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Mamilla (s)—50 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Sumatra (s)—180 cases brandy, Eduljee Basonjee; 150 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

MAY 22.
FROM GLASGOW.
Columbia (s)—15 barrels rasin, Esmalljee Moosajee; 25 cases whisky, D. D. Shah; 12 barrels rasin, Abdool Hoosein Tyebally; 125 kegs nails, Goolam Hoosein Keekabhoy.
Chancellor (s)—10 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Adirondack (s)—600 bundles iron hoops, Shamjee Gordhundass.

FROM LONDON.
Clan Maclean (s)—45 kegs paints, Lookmanjee Sumsoodin; 19 packages printing papers and 1 case ink, S. S. Dawood; 200 kegs red lead, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 75 cases sodawater bottles and 22 crates earthenware, Sallay Mahomed Fazul.
Alexander Yeats—20 casks tar, A. M. Allybhoy; 7 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoub; 51 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 125 crates sodawater bottles, Eduljee Bazonjee; 50 drums linseed oil, Nuzerally Surufally.
France (s)—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Gwalior (s)—10 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—21 cases oilmanstores, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co; 35 cases beer, Volkart Brothers; 1 cases medicines, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 4 boxes gold bars (Rs. 2,02,000), 1 box sovereigns (Rs. 4,790) and 156 boxes silver bars, (Rs. 4,80,550), the Ch. Mercantile Bank.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Sumatra (s)—50 barrels roll sulphur, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.

FROM VENICE.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—80 boxes coins (Rs. 2,40,200), the Ch. Mercantile Bank.

FROM GENOA.
Sumatra (s)—12 cases corks and 840 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 10 cases claret, Bolton and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Sumatra (s)—74 cases brandy, D. D. Shah; 100 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Carlisle—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 132 bales cotton, Heeranund Khildass.
Corinth (s)—30 cwts old iron, Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia; 345¾ cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 3 3-8½ cwts linseed, F. Masotti and Co; 64 bales wool, Pearjee Khan Mahomed; 1 bale wool, Goculdass Jaithanee; 160 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 102 bales cotton, Nenchund Khimchund; 3 bales cotton, Tejpall Gopjee.
Kenyon—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
St. Albans (s)—2.5 cwts bones, L. Singer and Co; 127 bales hemp, Wagjee Dewjee; 825 cwts myrabolams, Shewjee Ramjee; 274 cwts myrabolams and 430 cwts jewar, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 14 bales wool, Soondeejee Ragowjee; 25 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 74 bales cotton, Hurrydass Purshotum; 400 cwts wheat, Jeejeebhoy Bezonjee; 94 bales hemp, Veerjee Walljee, Bretton Hall (s)—250 cwts myrabolams, Luckmeedass Narondass.
President Garfield (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhaniee.
Alexander Yeats (s)—29 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.
Clan Gordon (s)—1,140 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza.
Wistow Hall (s)—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.
DeBay (s)—6 bales hides, Goolamally Sallaybhoy; 5 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 1 case tortoise shells, Vasondass Prushram; 10 cases cardamoms, Lalljee Soorjee; 13 cwts fishmaws, Khanmahomed Nensey; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 65 cwts coiis, Gordhun Mayam; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Clan Alpine (s)—102 cwts fishmaws, Vuzier Thavur; 12 cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 30 cwts ginger, Hurrydass Gagjee; 112¼ cwts gum and 112¼ cwts olibanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 1,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Sultana—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Darien (s)—5,2 0 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Inflexible (s)—60½ cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
St. Bernard (s)—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.
Marathon—200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Dominion—500 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Kate (s)—6,000 cwts linseed, John Marshall.

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Ixia (s)—50,500 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Geo. Heaton (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Embleton (s)—216 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Hutton (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Turquose (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Sumatra (s)—2 bales wool, Currumchund Jootha.

FOR GENOA.
Scots Greys (s)—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Sumatra (s)—700 cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Columbia (s)—90 packages cocoanuts, Ahmed Hajee Sajun.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Ethiopia (s)—348 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmedass; 142 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Bangalore (s)—175 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 93 cases sharkfins and 4 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 91 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Sajunbhoy Dattoo; 23 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Khakeebhoy Nanjee; 37 cases sharkfins, Sachoobhoy Khakeey; 50 bales cotton, Khetsidass Hurmookr y; 87 bales cotton, Jokhiram Jusraj; 225 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 15 bales twist, A. Choong.

FOR NAPLES.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bangaloro (s)—56 cwts olibanum and 60 cwts bedlum, Carmallee Remtoola; 52 cases sharkfins, Ebram Hassum; 27 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Cutto; 101 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 438 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 53 bales cotton, Oomapatty Birmath; 152 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 57 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 67 bales cotton, Jewareemull Moolchund; 26 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund; 123 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 21ST MAY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 1 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·722
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.).	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.).	80·5
General Direction of Wind	W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	222

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 19.
Vines, Lieut., Gloucestershire, on duty, from Quetta.
Cure, Lieut., Gloucestershire, on duty, from Quetta.

MAY 21.
Way, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on leave, from Poona.
Mosse, Lieut., Leicestershire, on leave, from Saugor.
Adye, Lieut., 1st Cavalry H. C., on leave, from Bolaram.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 32.
Raper, Major, N. Staffordshire, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, May 23.

In accordance with District Order No. 701, dated 17th inst., the Regiment will parade at the Oval at 6 a.m. (Madras time) on Wednesday, the 24th inst., to celebrate Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' Birthday. Fall in at 5-30 a.m. (Madras time). White uniform with arms, accoutrements, and helmets to cover. All members are requested to be sure and attend this parade. All members who have returned their arms and accoutrements into store are requested to draw them again. Arrangements have been made to run special tram-cars for Volunteers attending the parade as follows:—To start from Girgaum, Byculla, and Grant-road at 5 a. m. (Madras time), and from Sassoon Dock at 5-15 a. m. (Madras time). Three rounds, ball ammunition will be issued per man, and all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.
(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 20.)

Capt. W. R. S. Jones, Agra V. R. Corps, leave to England for three months, from 13th April.
Mr. J. O. Miller, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Banda, privilege leave for six weeks, from 22nd May.
Mr. H. G. Keene, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Saharanpur, privilege leave for one month, from 1st June.
Mr. A. W. Wollaston, Govt. Urdu Translator, N.-W. P. and Oudh, leave for four months on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.
With effect from the date of Mr. J. O.'B. Beckett's retirement from the service—Major C. J. Garstin, Asst. Comsr. in charge of Naini Tal, to be Senior Asst. Comsr. of Kumaun; Mr. A. E. C. Casey, C.S., Addl. Asst. Comsr., Naini Tal, to be Asst. Comsr. in Kumaun and to be posted to the charge of Naini Tal; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S., Asst. Magte. and Collr., Tarai, to act as Addl. Asst. Comsr. at Naini Tal, in addition to his other duties.
With effect from the 10th April, the date of Mr. J. H. Prinsep's retirement from the C. C. S., Mr. Sells, Magte. and Collr., 1st grade, to be Dist. and Sess. Judge, 3rd grade; Mr. J. H. Twigg, Joint Magte., 1st grade, to be Magte. and Collr., 2nd grade; and Mr. A. B. Patterson, Settmt. Officer, 1st grade, to be Joint Magte., 1st grade, and to continue to be Settmt. Magte. and Collr., Allahabad, and to hold charge of the Karwi Settmt.
With the sanction of the Govr. Gen. in Council, Mr. W. Duthoit, C.S., Dist. and Sessions Judge, Allahabad, to officiate as Judl. Comsr. of Oudh during the absence on leave of Mr. H. J. Sparks, or until further orders.
Mr. T. Benson, Joint Magte., to officiate as Dist. and Sess. Judge, Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. Duthoit, or until further orders.
Surg. W. J. Charlton, A. M. D., to the Civil Medical charge of Muttra, in addition to his Military duties, from 15th April, vice Surg.-Major F. A. Turton, M. D., proceeded to England on leave.
Mr. Inspr. P. Seth to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hamirpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. R. Hutton.
Mr. Inspr. C. J. Ewart, of the Sitapur dist. police, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hardoi, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. F. Smith.
Mr. Inspr. R. Foster, of the Farukhabad dist. police, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Bahraich, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Innes.
Mr. K. M. Nicholson, Extra Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade, on return from furlough, to the Fyzabad dist.
With effect from the 2nd April, the date on which he received charge of the Sitapur dist.—Mr. J. Dyson, Dy. Comsr., 2nd grade, to officiate as Dy. Comsr., 1st grade; Mr. H. S. Boys, Dy. Comsr. 3rd grade, to officiate as Dy. Comsr. 2nd grade; and Mr. W. F. W. Wells, offg. Asst. Comsr. 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr. 1st grade.
From 13th April, the date on which he received charge of the Gonda dist., Mr. J. White to officiate as Dy. Comsr. 3rd grade.
From 23rd April, Mr. H. W. Gibson, Dy. Comsr. 2nd grade, to officiate as Dy. Comsr. 1st grade; and Mr. J. T. Crawford, Dy. Comsr. 3rd grade, to officiate as Dy. Comsr., 2nd grade.
With effect from the 13th Feb., the date on which Mr. L. H. L. Thomas proceeded on deputation, Mr. C. E. Yeatman, dis. Supdt. of Police, 5th grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade.
With effect from the 1st Feb., vice Mr. D. Cargill, proceeded on furlough—Mr. H. A. F. Smith, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade; Mr. E. Foster, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade.
With effect from the 21st Feb., vice Mr. J. W. Williams, proceeded on furlough—Mr. E. Berrill, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade; Mr. C. C. Hicks, Tahs. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade; and Mr. P. B. Reid, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade.
With effect from the 4th March, vice Lieut.-Col. Sharpe, proceeded on furlough, Major M. Tweedie, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 1st grade; Mr. N. A. Garstin, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade; and Mr. G. J. Low, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade.
Mr. B. W. L. Hawkins, Asst. Engr., Aligarh Divn., Ganges Canal, to be granted leave on medical certificate for one year from 12th May.
The following temporary promotions and reversions will take effect in the Engr. Estabt. of the Buildings and Roads Branch from the dates specified against each:—
Promotion to Exe. Engr., 4th grade.—Mr. H. C. E. V

TELEGRAMS.

A STEAMER OVERDUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 22.

Nothing having been heard of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Socotra, which left this on Thursday for Moulmein in ballast, the steamer Arabia left yesterday in search of her.

There have been high winds and rain, but nothing likely to endanger a well-appointed steamer, and it is hoped that only some accident to the machinery has prevented the Socotra from reaching her destination, which in the ordinary course she should have reached last Friday.

THE CASE OF INSULTING A YOUNG LADY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 22.

The case against the pleader, Seshagari Row, for molesting Miss Lane in a railway train, was called on for hearing before Mr. Pereira, the Second Magistrate. As the summons had not been served on the accused, the case was adjourned to the 5th proximo, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

A SERIES OF EXHIBITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

In consequence of the commercial success of the recent exhibitions in Australia, an association of capitalists has made arrangements for holding a series of exhibitions throughout the United States and Canada. Buildings sufficiently large are to be found in nearly all large cities.

The first exhibition will be held in Boston next spring; the second at either Toronto or Chicago in the autumn of the same year. The Boston exhibition will be open for three months for the general reception of articles. The exhibition will begin in the middle of March. Agents are to be appointed in all the principal places in the East.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The statement from Alexandria that French gunboats were guarding the Suez Canal is declared to be incorrect.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

Mr. Michael Davitt, speaking at Manchester on Saturday, said that the Land League adheres to the abolition of landlordism in Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR OF TURKESTAN.

It is currently reported from St. Petersburg that General Tchernayev has been appointed Governor-General of Turkestan in the place of the late General Kaufmann.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M. troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay on Saturday.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Sir Charles Dilke (Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs), replying to a question this evening in the House of Commons, said that the question of the safety of the Suez Canal would receive the early consideration of the Government.

CARDINAL MACCABE'S LIFE THREATENED.

Advices from Dublin state that in consequence of Cardinal MacCabe having received threatening letters that his life was in danger, a police guard has been placed over him for his protection.

THE SQUADRON AT ALEXANDRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 22.

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has demanded the recall of the English and French ironclad squadrons from Alexandria, on the ground that order in Egypt has been restored.

The French and English Ambassadors at the Porte are awaiting instructions from their respective Governments in the matter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Duke of Grafton.

[The Duke of Grafton (William-Henry Fitzroy), in the co. of Northampton; Earl of Euston and Earl of Arlington; Viscount Ipsden, both of Ipsden, Oxfordshire; Baron Arlington of Arlington, and Sudbury of Sudbury; hereditary ranger of Whittlebury Forest, co. Northampton; ranger of Salsey Forest; b. 5 Aug., 1819; formerly M.P. for Thetford; s. his father as 6th Duke, 29 March, 1863; *m.* 10 Feb. 1858, Mare-Louisa-Ann, only dau. of Francis, 3rd Lord Ashburton. His Grace, who was descended from an illegitimate son of Charles II. and Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, leaves no issue land, and is succeeded in his title by Major-General Lord Augustus Fitzroy, who was born in 1821.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Bombay mails of the 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 21.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, Captain Lloyd, outward bound from Liverpool for Bombay, left Suez this evening at 7 o'clock.

COOMBO, MAY 22, 10-55 A.M.

Mail-steamer Malva, from Bombay, arrived.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Fair Dholleras	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85 1-16
4½ per cent. do.	91¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
5 per cent. French Rentes	117½
Bar Silver	52 3-16

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Baroda:—"I believe that His Highness the Gaekwar intended visiting Europe, but he has for a time changed his mind. He now intends to visit the whole province of Guzerat; then he intends to travel all over India, and then proceed to Europe."

WE are informed that Mr. W. R. Scroggie, of the Bombay Medical Department, has obtained his diploma as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

THE *Englishman* remarks:—"We see that Mr. A. N. Chattarji, L.M.S., Calcutta, L.R.C.P., Edin., and L.F.P.S., Glasgow, has just been admitted to the membership of the London College of Physicians. He is said to be the first native of India who has ever obtained this diploma. It is Mr. Chattarji's intention to enter the Indian Medical Service." Dr. R. N. Khory, of Bombay, who returned from England by a recent mail, is a member of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Khory is the author of a work styled "A Digest of Medicine."

A QUETTA correspondent writes on May 13 to a Kurrachee paper:—"A very sad thing occurred here a few days past. A soldier of the 61st, down with enteric fever, escaped from the hospital in his delirium. Large parties of men of his regiment went out to look for him, but nothing has been seen or heard of him since. The Civil Power is, I believe, carrying on the search. He was wearing only his night-clothes at the time of his escape. Of course the poor fellow must be dead long ere this."

WE have received a copy of the Report on the working of Government Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces for the year 1881, from which it appears that at the 81 dispensaries of this class in the Provinces 8,519 in-door patients were treated during the year, being a daily average of 312. The number of out-door patients whose ailments were attended to in the same period was 545,516. The Chief Commissioner, in reviewing the report, notes that the proportion of patients treated at the dispensaries to the general population is very small as compared to the proportion of the jail population treated in the prison hospitals—the figures being 1½ per mille as compared with 40 and 29 per mille in the last two years' jail reports as the daily average hospital attendance. Mr. Morris remarks that "there is a wide field yet for the spread of Western modes of medical treatment," but, he explains, "undue haste in occupying that field is undesirable, and might provoke opposition where in time obstacles would cease of themselves." The year is pronounced to have been not an unhealthy one, "though there was more fever than usual," and though "cholera appeared in every district." The number of women who resort to the dispensaries is a little under one-third of the men, a proportion which is considered "not unsatisfactory, in view of the prejudices of native women. It is also noted that Mahomedans take advantage of the facility for obtaining proper treatment for their ailments in proportionally larger numbers than Hindus, a fact which is ascribed partly to comparative freedom from prejudice on the part of the former, and partly to their living more in towns and being less engaged in agriculture, the living in towns, in India as elsewhere, having an enlightening effect which is wanting to the bucolic mind. The Government contribution to these dispensaries in 1881 was Rs. 58,405.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended on the 17th May states:—Some rain fell in nearly every district, which injured melons and mangoes, but benefited sugarcane and indigo. Prices are rising slightly. Cholera continues in Fyzabad and Allahabad, but is decreasing in Gorakhpur and Sitapur. A few cases are reported from Lucknow. Small-pox continues in Agra, and is abating in Moradabad. A few cases of cattle-disease have occurred in Moradabad and Jhánsi.

THE Punjab crop and weather report for the week ended May 16 states:—The harvesting is still in progress. Prices are generally steady; health good. Slight rain has fallen in a few districts.

MR. JOHN FREEMAN NORRIS—not Mr. Newman Norris, as the *Statesman's* Simla correspondent styles him—was to leave England on the 20th inst., and is expected to take his seat on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court at the end of the first week in June.

The *Indian Daily News* quotes our article on the subject of the condition of zenana ladies, and adds:—"The question thus raised is one of very great importance. It is a question surrounded with difficulties, not only because of the position of native girls of high rank, but because of the early age at which they are married. Still we do not see why an attempt should not be made to secure the services of lady zenana teachers to educate the daughters of native noblemen up to certain standards. The experiment is at least worth trying; and the career of Maharani Jumna Bai of Baroda proves how vast an influence for good a native princess may exercise with the best results."

MAJOR-GENERAL J. A. ANGELO, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, it is stated, meditates retiring from the service, which he entered in June, 1843, becoming a Major-General in December, 1878. General Angelo served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, and the Indian Mutiny. As a General Officer he has been removed from the regiment, but is still on the Active List, and at present is residing at Mussoorie, waiting for his allowances. He will be 57 next October.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATRICK WHEELER, who was only appointed to the officiating command of the 4th Native Infantry last February, has obtained a year's furlough, and as he succeeds to his colonel's allowances in July, 1883, another regiment is thus placed in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief for an officer of the reduced regiments. The 2nd-in-Command, Major A. B. Douglas, does not return till the end of one year, provided he takes the full 18 months' leave granted him. Lieut. Col. Wheeler will only be 48 years of age on obtaining his full pension.

THE death is announced, at Eastbourne, on the 18th of April, of Mr. George Field, of the Bengal uncovenanted service, retired, but whose memory, the *Englishman* remarks, survives amongst old Indians as one of the sixteen Englishmen who defended the Arrah House against such fearful odds during the Mutiny in 1857.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* announces "a material accession of advantage" to its editorial staff. "We think it right, in the interests of our correspondents and readers, briefly to advert to some recent changes on our Editorial staff. Mr. S. Wheeler, long and favourably known to Indian journalism as connected with the *Pioneer*, has been appointed Editor, and will take over charge of the duties from to-morrow. Our staff has been further strengthened by the inclusion of Mr. Macdonald, who was the Editor of the late *Indian Herald* for more than a year, and who conducted it with marked ability. The public will, we believe, concur with us in considering that the appointment of these gentlemen will be a material accession of advantage to this journal."

THE Lahore paper states that the question of the removal of the head-quarters of the Punjab Government to Murree, instead of Simla, in future hot seasons, is again under discussion, if it be not finally decided. Should this move be determined upon, "Barnes Court," the present residence of Sir Charles Aitchison, will, it is believed, become the official residence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE *Englishman* recently reviewed Mr. H. B. Rowney's book, styled "Wild Tribes of India," and complained "that it affects to be a work of original research, while in reality it is only a compilation from easily accessible materials," and "that if such books as 'Sherring's Hindoo Tribes and Castes,' etc., had not existed, my book could not have been written." We quote the objections as stated in a letter from Mr. Rowney to the *Englishman*, in which he says he did not affect "original research;" and further that he was not indebted to Sherring's work for any statement made in his book, but "if passages exhibit sameness or similarity, it is to be understood that they have both been derived from the same original sources." Mr. Rowney considers that if the *Englishman* is entitled to give expression to an adverse opinion regarding his book, he is equally at liberty to say what he thinks of the *Englishman*. And what he says is:—"You cannot have a poorer opinion of my book than I have of the *Englishman* newspaper."

THE *New York Tribune* states that wholesale prices have advanced in that city nearly 12 per cent. on an average during the past year. The purchasing power of wages has of course fallen off to that extent, and the determination of employers to reduce the wages of their workpeople, owing to a falling off of their own profits, has produced a number of strikes all over the United States.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, being the day appointed for the celebration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's birthday, the troops in garrison will parade in review order at the Oval in front of the Secretariat, and will be formed up at 6 a.m. in line, facing west, in open order, with 12 paces interval, R. A. on the right, 2nd Battn. Royal Lancaster Regt., Bombay Volunteers Corps, 10th Bombay N.I., and 21st Regiment N. I. Recruits and boys of Native Corps will keep the ground. The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish points and colours. The N. I. guards to mount after parade. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per rifle, the usual precaution to be taken to withdraw the ball ammunition now in the pouches. An Imperial salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery in connection with the parade.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.

Hoop ha! and hoop hey! here's the dickens to pay,
There's something gone wrong with the bath in Back Bay;
And Wright he is sneering, as quite right he should,
Whilst "A. P." and "A. Z." would, too, if they could.

But the latter's by far in too much of a wax
To return, blow for blow, Wright's satirical cracks;
So stir up, my muse, let's enter the lists,
And go in for a round with our best boxing fists.

But stay, hang it! I tremble. We *must* put on gloves,
For the law won't allow us to fight 'cept like doves,
And all that we now have "the honour" to say,
Must be said in a dignified, "touch-me-not" way;
And if with our satire we chance to offend,
We must simply remark that "we speak as a friend,"
And remain the obedient servant of those
Whom we long, oh so fondly, to kick with our toes,
Or to shoot in an honest good openly way,
As was done by our ancestors many a day.

Very well, here we go. Now come here, Mr. Wright,
If you don't scorn a rhyming opponent in fight:
What d'ye mean, Sir, by building that bath in Back Bay,
And objecting to let people have their own way,
Of swim in the natural ocean so grand,
With the sands for a bath-room and sharks close at hand?
What d'ye mean, Sir, What d'ye mean, Sir, I repeat what I say,
By building that bath, Sir, in Bombay Back Bay?
Oh! You say that you thought you were doing a kindness:
Let me tell you, Sir, kindness in India means blindness,
And is only indulged in by men whose conceit
Compels them to take up the difficult feat
Of pleasing young men, clerks, and certain Eurasians
Rejoicing in varied dissenting persuasions,
Who delight, Sir, to ventilate puerile views
In the papers that publish the world's daily news,
And whose skins are so tender the slightest of scars
Is sufficient excuse for their telling their mas.
If you've built them a bath, length, say, one thousand feet,
By ninety-nine broad (a bath hard to be beat)
You'd have found they'd assail you with many a hoot
On the subject of measurement just by a foot.
Now cutting a foot seems the cause of their grief,
And was caused by the shelly and rough rocky reef
You've erected, to stay when the tide it is far
The salt sea water you keep in your bath.
This complaint, my dear Wright, I think you must own is
A matter of reason from injured Adonis,
Who can hardly appear 'fore his charmer so fair
If he limps with a crutch to her presence so rare.
So I trust, my dear Sir, you will speedily knock
The cutting young shells from the face of your rock,
And deepen the water for young men to plunge in,
And not let your native assistant go sponging
For coin of the realm to procure from the town
The liquor prescribed for the young men that drown.
And let me remark now, before I retire,
That I really and truly do wish you'd aspire
To something more worthy than's found in the way
Of founding a bath-tub in Bombay Back Bay.

COSMOPOLITAN.

POND'S EXTRACT should be in every households as it is invaluable for the little accidents that are always liable to occur, such as cuts, burns, bruises, &c., and it is of the greatest benefit for Hemorrhages, Neuralgic Pains, and Inflammation, while for Catarrh, Piles, &c., it is the best known remedy. See letters from physicians with each bottle.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th May.

THE DOCK AND BUNDER TRAFFIC.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th April, stating that the wharfs and roads on the Elphinstone Estate are often absolutely blocked by the cart traffic, much to the hindrance of trade, and that relief would be given if additional police were stationed on the roads referred to, with orders to regulate the traffic, and recommending that for this purpose six more police peons be provided. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 6th May. Resolution.—The appointment for the next two months of six additional police ramoshies, at Rs. 11 each, is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th April, recommending that a road be made leading from the main road on the Masagon Reclamation to the northwest wharves. Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 11th May, submitting plan and estimate for the proposed road at a cost of Rs. 1,35-11. Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

Read letter from the Acting Resident Engineer, dated 10th March, suggesting a site for the foot-bridge which it is proposed to construct over the line of railway between Masjid and Elphinstone overbridges, and submitting sketches of suitable structures. Read letter to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 31th March. Read letter from the Secretary G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 11th May, stating that the company has no objection to the construction of a foot-bridge over their line, provided the bridge is of iron and of one span only, but the design, it is suggested, should be furnished by the company, and the work be carried out by the company's engineers at the cost of the Trustees. Resolution.—The Agent G. I. P. Railway Company to be requested to allow the foot-bridge to be constructed as designed by the company's engineers. The Trustees will be glad to see the design and estimate before the work is taken in hand.

WATER FOR THE SHIPPING.

Read letter from the Health Officer, dated 10th May, stating that the water supplied to Prince's Dock, samples of which were sent to him for inspection, is not wholesome, and suggesting either the substitution of another water supply for the Tulsi, or the reception of the Tulsi water in settling tanks and filtration. Resolution.—Whenever the Tulsi water supplied at the dock is unfit for drinking, Vehar water from Mazagon should, as far as practicable, be supplied for drinking only, to the ships in dock by lighters or boats, the stream rate of Rs. 2 per ton being charged for it.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

Read memo. from the Port Officer, dated 12th April, forwarding a report from Mr. Jackson, 2nd class pilot, reporting that while taking the s.s. Pachumba to sea on the night of the 11th April she came into collision with a native craft that was sailing in the fairway and not showing lights. The native craft was boarded, and found to have sustained very slight damage. Read letter from the owners of the Pachumba, corroborating Mr. Wright's statement, and ascribing the accident to the want of light s on board the native craft. Read minutes by the members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Read further report by the Port Officer, dated 11th May, 1882. Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE TRUST ACCOUNTS.

Read the following report by the auditors on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1882:—"We have the honour to report for the information of the Trustees that the accounts of the Port Trust for the half-year ending 31st March last have been audited, and the affairs of the Trust, as borne on the books, are duly represented in the statements of account, which have been examined and found correct." Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

Letter from the Acting Resident Engineer, dated 11th May, reporting that the road in continuation of Argyll-road to the G. I. P. Railway Company's land at Wadibunder has been made.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 13th May:—

30	vessels	piloted	into harbour.
25	,,	,, out of	,,
18	,,	transported.	
4	,,	attended to.	

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 12th May:—

12	square-rigged	vessels	entered.
9	,, ,,	,,	left.
17	,, ,,	,,	remaining in dock.

BENGAL.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The usual announcement is made that on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., all the public offices in Calcutta will be closed in honour of the anniversary of the Queen, Empress of India.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—The coroner held an inquiry on Thursday evening into the circumstances attending the death of the Mahomedan blind beggar, Sheik Ashgar, who was discovered with his throat cut inside a thatched building in Jaun Bazar Street. The medical testimony was to the effect that the probabilities were that the wounds which caused the death of the deceased were not self-inflicted; that considering the fact that a piece of the wind-pipe had been found under the matting, whereon the deceased was discovered, it was hardly possible for the deceased to have committed suicide. The woman who was found inside the room was an aged decrepit woman, and judging from her physique, the police surgeon said it was hardly probable that she had caused the wounds with a blunt knife. The woman, who pleaded not guilty, was charged with the murder of the deceased, and evidence was gone into, the nature of which was that she raised a cry, saying that the deceased had committed suicide. None of the witnesses who were examined saw how the deceased came by his death. The inquiry was adjourned.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY EXTENSION.—The further extension of the Calcutta Tramway Company's line from the present terminus at Churruckdangah, Bhowanipur, to Kalighat proper, was commenced on Wednesday last, the 17th inst. The length of this line being about one mile, it will probably be completed within three months. It is said that the Company contemplate extending their operations on to Alipur by and by.—*Englishman.*

A DISBANDED REGIMENT.—The right wing of the 37th Native Infantry, one of the regiments to be disbanded, leaves Dibrugarh, under the command of Major Madden, for Goalundo on the 22nd instant. Thence the wing will go by rail to Chinsurah, where it will be broken up, the camp equipage and ordnance stores being deposited in the arsenal in Fort William. The men of the wing, though they will be done away with, are to remain and join the Frontier, are in excellent health at present, and we hear that about one-third of them have volunteered for the 4th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 33rd, and 40th Regiments, to which they are to be ordered to be transferred.—*Englishman,* May 20.

CALCUTTA ROADS.—During last year about 60,000 cartloads of road scrapings were removed from the streets of Calcutta, and used as top dressing to fill up tanks and low swampy ground in business. If the roads were better made in the first instance, this enormous amount of scraping might be largely reduced. What is wanted is a good depth of proper metal firmly packed with a suitable amount of earth by means of the steam-roller. Unless this is done in the first instance, it is no wonder that, on an occasion of sudden rain, "the quantity of muck and slush becomes comparatively enormous," and the appliances at the disposal of the Municipality fall far short of what they should be. Mere surface repairs may suffice for unused lanes, but must soon get shaken to pieces wherever there is the least heavy traffic. It is comforting to learn from the last Municipal report for the town of Calcutta that the present system of metalling foot-paths with the best description of brick rubbish available is not satisfactory. It has been ascertained that this best quality of brick dust "during the dry weather becomes very dusty, and during the rains the surface speedily becomes lumps and hollows, much to the discomfort of pedestrians." It would undoubtedly be desirable if some of the foot-paths could be paved with flag stones, but as the total area of footpaths is 4,312,812 square feet, the majority of them will have to be repaired with some less costly material. During last year one-third of the entire area was repaired at an average cost of 3 annas and 10 pies per 100 square feet.—*Indian Daily News.*

GOVERNMENT AND THE BENGAL COAL TRADE.—After the long discussion and many orders of Government on the competition of the East Indian Railway with private companies in the sale of coal, it is rather astonishing to read in the report of the managing agents of the Raniganj Coal Association the following remarks:—"The East Indian Railway Company have succeeded in evading the Government order, and are continuing sales of coal much as before. These sales, which last month reached over 4,000 tons, take the form of exchanges with the Beerbhoom Coal Company: a certain quantity of Railway Company's Kurhurbali coal being exchanged for a certain quantity of Beerbhoom Coal Company's Raneegunge coal. This is in direct contravention of the Government order, which directs that any surplus coal shall be sold by public auction, whilst any purchased coal is to be obtained by public tender. But as the Government of India, after repeated representations has intimated to us that the Secretary of State sanctions such exchanges, the only conclusion we can come to is, that whilst publicly disclaiming the desire to compete with private trade, the Government really connives at the present system in order to beat India with its own weapons, and to benefit State Railways. Instead, however, of depriving the Kurhurbali Coal Companies of the poor profits they were earning (which formed a very small percentage of the cost of coal to the up-country railways), a more reasonable proceeding would have been to lower the enormous rate of haulage charged by the East Indian Railway, and which chiefly constitutes the cost of coal laid down up-country. Naturally such an evasion of the spirit if not of the letter of the Government orders has had a prejudicial effect on the business of this and other companies, which have been almost without orders for railway steam coal, though the demand for up-country lines is steadily increasing.—*Englishman.*

THE NAGAS AS THIEVES.—Mr. J. Macdonald, of Sonari, Sibsagar, writes to the *Englishman*:—"I notice an article in your issue of the 2nd inst. anent Nagas stealing a Miner's safe from this factory which I unhesitatingly ascribe to the statement made in his book, but "if passages exhibit sameness or similarity, it is to be understood that they have both been derived from the same original sources." Mr. Rowney considers that if the *Englishman* is entitled to give expression to an adverse opinion regarding his book, he is equally at liberty to say what he thinks of the *Englishman*. And what he says is:—"You cannot have a poorer opinion of my book than I have of the *Englishman* newspaper."

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A WARNING TO WARDERS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Mr. J. J. Watts, Deputy Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, on Friday charged Baboo Naick, a warder, before Mr. Scharlieb, with having used criminal force to Obiah, a patient of the Lunatic Asylum, on the 11th ultimo, at Kilpauk. The accused pleaded that he merely struck the plaintiff on the back, but left no mark of violence. Mr. Watts, the Superintendent, informed his Worship that of late the inmates in the Asylum were cruelly treated by the warders, but have never been detected by the European sergeants. As this case was brought to his notice, he took legal proceedings against the accused in order to make an example of him. His Worship in convicting the accused remarked that these men were kept in the asylum to take care of the lunatics, but not to ill-treat them. To make an example of them, he would sentence the accused to pay a fine of five rupees, in default, to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Athenæum.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

REPORTED OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.—A large fair is now being held at Thanesur in the neighbourhood of Umbala, on the occasion of the late eclipse of the sun. Several thousands of persons have collected from the upper districts of the Punjab, and from down country. According to a correspondent at Umbala, a report is current that cholera has broken out at the fair, and at the railway station at which the passengers for the fair converge. The authorities, we doubt not, are taking all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the epidemic. —*Civil and Military Gazette,* May 19.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs on May 21:—

For some days it has been known in clerical circles that the Pope was indisposed, but the illness was considered unimportant. Since yesterday, however, he has become so much worse as to cause disquietude. Those around him say there is nothing immediately alarming, but his prolonged confinement to the Vatican is evidently telling disastrously on his health and causing great prostration. Always accustomed to much movement, and eating with a good appetite, he now cannot eat, and continually complains of weariness. His digestion is altogether disordered. Although accustomed to very early hours, he is now unable to rise before nine or ten o'clock. A great number of important audiences have been deferred *sine die.* His medical advisers urge an immediate change of air to some high locality. The Pope asked his physician, "Is that impossible, doctor?" On receiving an affirmative reply, he said, "We will see if our duties permit it." To-morrow a meeting of leading Cardinals will discuss how best to persuade the Pope to consent to leave the Vatican; but it is feared that he will absolutely refuse.

GREAT FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

ABOUT nine o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in the native quarter behind the Nimtollah Burning Ghat and within a few yards north of the Mayo Hospital. At the first alarm the river steam fire-engine and the land steam-engines were soon on their way to the scene of the fire, but the men in charge were hampered for a good hour before they could procure water, but as soon as this was obtained, the engines set to work with a will. The place in which it is raging is densely crowded with huts, in which is stored immense quantities of timber. Acres are in flames, and it is impossible yet to give any idea as to the extent of damage done, but the loss will not be covered by several lakhs of rupees. The sight of last night's fire was magnificent. A tiny flame would be seen at one corner of a roof, and all of a sudden it would run along the edges of the roof with astonishing rapidity. Immense crowds of Europeans and natives were in the natural course of things collected around. The European firemen aided by gentlemen, the police and sailors from the ships worked with a will to subdue the fire, but the natives, with a few exceptions, and these the owners of adjacent huts, contented themselves with gaining an advantageous place and speculated as to where the fire would next extend itself.

Since the above was in type we learn that the fire originated in the upper apartment of a timber-merchant's hut in Dhurmahatta Street, within a few feet of the road-side, and it soon spread with astonishing strides. All a.m. the fire is raging from the Strand Road in the west, across to the Durmahatta on the east, and has just begun to spread further eastwards to Chitpore Road, a length of about a quarter of a mile. It has burnt down another quarter of a mile from north to south enclosing the area between these streets, and no human being can say where its ravages will stop. After midnight Mr. Harrison, the Commissioner of Police, drove down to the Fort to obtain the services of a hundred soldiers from the Garrison, who will be engaged in breaking down a range of huts between Strand Road, and Dhurmahatta Road, and to forming an open space to limit the spread of the fire southwards. There seems to have been a scarcity of water in the mains, as the supply is very intermittent and in all probability—as on a former and similar occasion—if the engines are worked all night, as they must be, the town supply of water will fall short of requirements today. No loss of life has been reported, and thousands of spectators are gazing at a conflagration which Calcutta has not witnessed for ten years past. There is more than a mile of hose employed, and there are two steam, and three hand-engines in full swing together with the Port Commissioner's steam-launch the Hetty was put to good use in yeoman service. There is no knowing how many snakes have been "scotched," but a few were sent to happy hunting grounds in endeavouring to escape the flames which had encircled them out.

To-day (Friday) there are but a few further particulars which we can furnish in addition to those published above. No loss of life has been reported, and the estimate of property, destroyed varies from sixty to six lakhs. Probably ten lakhs is a safe estimate, but there is one *goladar* who has lost over a lakh of rupees worth of wood. The engines got the upper hand of the fire at about 3 a. m., and by 5 a.m. the flames were got under. Portions of the yard were, however, still smouldering all yesterday. A large quantity of grain was also consumed.—*Englishman,* May 20.

MR. JUSTICE WHITE.

MR. JUSTICE SEWELL WHITE, in the course of his reply to an address presented to him on the 18th inst., by the Vakeels of the Calcutta High Court, said:—

He had endeavoured to hold the scales evenly, and to give suitors that justice which they were entitled to expect: he had endeavoured to pay equal attention to all vakeels, and to decide the issues more with reference to the soundness of the arguments advanced than with reference to the worth of the man advancing those arguments. By this means, he had been able to extract from vakeels all the assistance they could render him in ascertaining the facts of the case, so as to be better able to arrive at a correct judgment. As regards the general public, he had been able, he hoped, to give them the value of the very liberal salary which they had allowed him for his services. He would, therefore, venture to say that he had, in a measure, been successful; if so, it was attributable to the fact that he had invariably looked behind the vakeels to the suitor—men who were obliged to resort to the court, and submit their case to foreign judges, who differed from them not only in race and modes of thought, but were aliens also in habit. There was also a feeling that the race to which he belonged had bestowed a boon upon the races of this country by establishing courts of justice such as that of which he was a member; but still a Hindoo who applied to an English judge for justice had, to a certain extent, labour under disadvantages. But, then, as they were aware, a judge had to administer law, and he was a bad judge who administered law regardless of justice or justice regardless of law. On the whole, the experience of ages had shown that it was of the greatest value that justice should be administered according to certain fixed rules and principles. He had to thank them for the assistance they had rendered him in arriving at decisions in difficult and obscure cases, particularly as he was not prepared for that assistance when he joined his present appointment.

He could not conclude without making one remark, and that was that in the profession which they followed there was open to the race to which they belonged a field of employment for any man of cultivated taste and independent mind. Though he first came out to this country, he was, he confessed, in some measure hostile to the Oriental races, but that was a mistake. He had watched with great interest efforts that were being made by the leading men of their race to take advantage of the learning and the sciences of the West, and in the particular branch of their own profession there was a field for the exercise of their abilities.

In conclusion, he hoped that they would always preserve comfortable relations with members of the Bar. He made this observation, because it was the gentlemen of the Bar who were the pioneers, the first who had been able to secure a fair hearing of their clients' cases, and he hoped, therefore, that the relations between the two would always be of a friendly character.

In taking farewell, he desired to wish them all prosperity and success in the following of their profession. He had no doubt that the position which they had achieved for themselves would be an improving one. Members of their body were taking a seat on the Bench, and he was glad to say that the Court was considerably strengthened by the accession on the Bench of that element; and here he could not help referring to his brother Mitter, with whom he had often been associated on the Bench, and who had given him great help in elucidating the facts of a case. Justice Mitter was conspicuous for forming an independent opinion, and for arguing it out with his colleagues. He was drawn from their body, and Mr. White augured well for their profession when men of such strength of character were found to become members of that Bench.

MADRAS.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEROOR MASSACRE.—The police, headed by Mr. Inspector Franks, are at present engaged in endeavouring to detect the perpetrators of a horrible massacre, committed on the night of the 30th April, at a village named Seroor, about fifteen miles to the east of Kotagiri, seven days ago Mr. Franks received information of the unaccountable disappearance of a Kooroomber, his wife, and three children, and immediately proceeded to the place indicated with a *posse* of constables. In order, however, to disarm suspicion, and throw the villagers off their guard, he hit upon the expedient of assuming the *rôle* of a sportsman, while the constables personified his domestics. The stratagem took admirably; for after a short stay in the place Mr. Franks, succeeded in gathering sufficient information to convince him, that murder had been committed, and he thereupon had six Eroolers arrested and brought into Kotagiri. Arrived here, the chief of the Eroolers stated that on the evening of the 30th April two Todas and a Buddoya, whose names and places of residence he mentioned, were seen going towards the missing Kooroomber's house, which is about twenty-five yards from his, and that on the same night he was roused from sleep by cries of murder proceeding from the Kooroomber's hut, which caused such a panic among the villagers that they all deserted their homes and sought refuge in a neighbouring jungle, where they hid themselves for two days. Returning to the village on the third day, they found the Kooroomber's house empty and all his cattle missing.—*Madras Mail.*

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HISTORIC CHINA.*

THE author of this work makes an unambitious, but very successful, attempt to instruct his countrymen on the actual condition of the Celestial Empire. His method is pretty clearly indicated in his title, and the present volume is a continuation of "Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio," "Chinese Sketches," and other works which have proceeded from his pen. Mr. Giles's idea is that adopted by popular writers, whose aim it is to place before their readers not merely facts, but facts dressed up in such a pleasing way that they appeal to the careless multitude who would never in their lives bring themselves to study and master dry, massive volumes, which until recently were thought the only method by which serious information could be conveyed. In classifying his present series of sketches, Mr. Giles describes them as Dynastic, Judicial, and Miscellaneous, and lest the last might appear somewhat vague we will enumerate the topics included in it. They are Education, Book-Language, Cremation, Fans, Mesmerism, Spiritualism, the Chinese game of war, Surnames, and Freemasonry. The author is unnecessarily apologetic with regard to the Dynastic sketches. Anticipating the frown of the apathetic reader, he persuades him to master a brief outline of Chinese History by the assurance that "the whole six will be found to occupy not more than about sixty pages, or two pages to a century, condensation and omission having been pushed to an extreme limit in deference to the homœopathic nature of the current literary information." As a matter of fact, Mr. Giles tells the story of the Chows, the Hans, the Sungs, the M

stating that the establishment of the College would derogate from the independence and originality of thought which was so essential in the training of a civil engineer. Notwithstanding all this, the College was established, and from 1871 it had enjoyed a practical monopoly in engineering appointments in India over all the other engineering institutions. It was, he maintained, exceedingly unfair on the other institutions, and on the Universities which had established engineering schools, to exclude from the possibility of serving on Indian public works many young men, not because they were not qualified, not because they had not a valuable engineering diploma, but because they had not happened to pass through the portals of Cooper's Hill College. From a return which had been kindly granted by the noble Lord the Secretary of State for India, he gathered that in 1878 the expenditure was 20,447*l.* and the receipts 18,104*l.*, thus showing a loss to the Exchequer of something over 2,000*l.*, but if they traced it on they would find that it had increased, and that in 1880, against an expenditure of 19,812*l.*, they only had receipts to the amount of 15,126*l.* Thus so far from the institution being self-supporting, as was the intention of its original promoters, it was carried on at an absolute loss to the nation, and he was not aware that this increased cost in any way meant increased efficiency. For in 1879 there were only 37 admissions, in 1880 only 25, and in 1881, under a new scheme, 39. But these figures were the more startling when it was remembered that Cooper's Hill had practically the monopoly of all the Indian appointments with the exception of those which were given to the Royal Engineers. He found that with the 37 entries in 1879 there were 41 appointments to be given in that year, and that in last year, 1880-81, there were 39 entries and 35 public appointments given, thus practically showing that every young man who went into the College was perfectly sure of getting an appointment of more or less value. According to a letter from Sir George Chesney, who had been the principal of this College, it did not profess to turn out practical engineers, but merely to educate its students to be engineers, and, under these circumstances, he thought it unfair to those institutions which did profess to turn out practical engineers that they should be precluded from joining in the competition for appointments.

Mr. Carbutt, in seconding the proposal of the right hon. gentleman, compared open competition men with students of Cooper's Hill College in regard to pay and status, and contended that had the Government been willing to offer adequate remuneration at the time the College was established they would have found a sufficient number of competent men to do the work they required. The least the Government could do, under the circumstances, was to assent to the proposed inquiry.

Sir G. Balfour hoped the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for India would grant the Committee asked for. This College had not supplied engineers of the kind and quality needed by the Indian Government, and the expense of the institution considerably exceeded the original estimate.

The Marquess of Hartington said that a Parliamentary inquiry like the one now asked for would, at the present time, be premature, and, therefore, undesirable. The speech of the right hon. gentleman opposite had a wider scope than was covered by the terms of his Motion, for it raised the question whether the recruitment of the Public Works Department in India was practically to be confined, in future, to students of Cooper's Hill College, or whether the system of open competition was to be reverted to. That wider view of the subject increased the objection to the proposed Committee at present, because an inquiry into the working of the College would be most fatal to the prospects of the institution, which had been in operation for only eleven years, and had been under a revised administration for but one year. He did not say it might not be necessary at some future time to revert to the system of open competition, but it was undesirable to do so now, when the College was in its infancy. The principle of open competition had been tried in the early years of the College, but the number of candidates who presented themselves for examination was so few that it became practically a dead letter, and it was not thought advisable to revert to it. He was scarcely prepared to defend the original institution of the College. The reasons which prompted the Duke of Argyll to recommend it were before the House. He did not deny that the cost had been very considerable and, perhaps, the fairest way looking at it was that, on the average, since the institution of the College, the expenses of the College had exceeded the receipts by something like 4,800*l.* annually, or, if the interest on the capital expended were included, each student cost the Government of India 200*l.* and, excluding the interest, about 100*l.* The question, however, really was one of efficiency, and of the proper recruitment of the Public Works Department, rather than one of the mere cost of each candidate sent out from Cooper's College to India (hear, hear), and looking at the institution from that point of view the result had not been unsatisfactory. The Government of India had reported several times that they were fully satisfied with the recruits who had been sent out, and in one of their despatches they said that the reports received of the recruits were universally favourable, and, in some cases, eminently favourable. What he had done had been simply to carry out and complete the arrangements which had been commenced by his predecessor. In 1879, the question of closing the College was seriously taken into consideration; but Lord Cranbrook doubted the expediency of this course, and hesitated to destroy an institution which had done a great deal of good, and which gave the promise of doing a great deal more. Lord Cranbrook therefore appointed a Committee of the Indian Council, the result of whose deliberations was a recommendation that the constitution of the College should be changed, that the College should be thrown open to the public, that competitive entrance examinations should be abolished, and that the appointments in the Public Works Department should be offered as prizes from time to time to the most successful students of the College. This scheme had been practically matured when he succeeded to the management of the India Office, and he had nothing to do but to give it his formal sanction. It had only come into operation last September, and, so far as they were able to judge, the support it had received from the public was certainly not discouraging. It appered to him that it was an experiment which could only be tested by the experience of a few years. If the College, under the new system of management, did not promise to be a financial success, they would not be justified in imposing a heavy burden on the revenues of India, and they must endeavour to revert to some other scheme. There was no reason to expect that any such heavy burden would be imposed. As compared with the military branch of the Department, he would see that full justice was done to the civil branch, and he hoped that the right hon. gentleman would be satisfied with having called attention to this very important question. A public inquiry at this moment would not be productive of any benefit.

Mr. Onslow thought it would be useful that an inquiry should be instituted, and it would give great satisfaction to the people of India.

Mr. Stanhope hoped the House would not consent to the appointment of the Committee asked for by his right hon. friend. The College had done excellent work. Students had been sent from it who were a credit to their country and to their profession, and there was among them that healthy *esprit de corps*—or corporate sense of honour which was one of the most desirable incidents of the particular circumstances of the case. The expenditure on the College, if great, could hardly be considered, in recent years at any rate, to be out of proportion, as it was of the highest importance that the best class of engineers should be secured. It was found, however, that but a small proportion of those admitted were, after the lapse of some time, likely to be appointed to the Public Works Service in India, and in consequence a new system was organised, which had only been in operation for six or seven months. If this Select Committee were appointed, therefore, at this time, it would weaken the good work which had been done. He trusted the House would wait to see how the new system would work before they passed an absolute condemnation upon the College.

Mr. Plunket appealed to the House in the interests not only of his constituents in the University of Dublin, but of the public, and on the general principle of open competition upon which the Civil Service of the country was now based, to allow the appointment of the Committee to inquire into the working of Cooper's Hill College in connection with which so many anomalies and so much dissatisfaction existed. Such an inquiry could not possibly interfere with the studies at present in progress there, and if any change were eventually decided upon their interests would be carefully looked after. The noble Marquess had said there were no other practical schools for training students of engineering for India. In the University of Dublin there was a perfectly practical school of engineering, in which the curriculum was much the same as that at Cooper's Hill, except that the examination at the University was of a more practical and searching character. This and other schools, in fact, turned out all the engineers of the country, Cooper's Hill having merely a character more specialised. But Cooper's Hill was the closest and most absolute monopoly he had ever known. The great educational institutions whose students and professors took so much pains with their studies, had a right to compete for the appointments at the disposal of the College, as well as others more favoured, and, consequently, on the grounds of individual right and of public expediency, he contended that an inquiry into the working of the monopoly ought to be made.

Sir G. Campbell concurred with the view taken of the matter by the members for the University of Dublin, but he opposed the motion on the ground that the House was already overburdened with work, and could not fitly or with any possibility of practical issue, undertake the additional labour proposed until its rules of procedure were reformed.

After a few words from Mr. Pugh, in support of Mr. Gibson's amendment, the House divided:—For Mr. Gibson's amendment 27; against 78; majority against 51.

JOHN STUART MILL ON THE PARLIAMENTARY OATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In a pamphlet I lately published at 84, Fleet-street, on the question of the Parliamentary Oath, I stated that "after Mr. Mill's election for Westminster I wrote to him (August 1, 1880), saying, 'Might I ask you one day to tell me on what grounds you were able to take the oath as M. P.? Because I could not take it, I am aware it by no means follows that you could not; but as you never act without reasons, I should be instructed by knowing yours.' He never made answer by note or either in conversation." In saying this I was quite wrong. Not being able to find any letter or recall any reference to the subject by Mr. Mill, I was confirmed in the belief he had not answered my question. But opening the other day a forgotten folio, in which I had not looked for twelve years, I found a very explicit answer from him which, in justice to his memory and because it contains his opinion as to the class of persons who may or may not take the oath, I ask your permission to cite. The letter is as follows:

Blackheath-park, Kent, August 8, 1869.

Dear Sir,—It is a great triumph of freedom of opinion that the Evidence Bill should have passed both Houses without being seriously impaired. You may justly take to yourself a good share of the credit of having brought things up to that point. With regard to taking an oath, I conceive that when a bad law has made that a condition to the performance of a public duty, it may be taken without dishonesty by a person who acknowledges no binding force in the religious part of the formality, unless (as was your own case) he has made it the special and peculiar work of his life to testify against such formalities and against the beliefs with which they are connected.—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, J. S. MILL.

G. J. Holyoake, Esq.

The merit of this letter is that it sets up no theory of a private or esoteric sense of the oath, by which he who takes it conceals from himself the nature of the act he is performing. In the case of one whose belief is inconsistent with the oath, Mr. Mill admits the evil, but considers that compulsoriness condones it. His doctrine is that ordinary men may, without dishonesty, comply with a bad exaction in order to discharge a public duty. In this I am not able to agree with him. The compliance is "dishonesty" all the same, since the oath would not be administered if the mind of the taker of it was known not to go with it. The common sense of swearing is that expressed by Hudibras—

He who imposes the oath makes it—
Not he who for convenience takes it.

It is a man's business to take care of his conscience, and leave the law to take care of public duty. The moment conscience is allowed to slip out of action morality disappears with it. At the same time it is due to Mr. Mill to state that he showed active indignation at the existence of the law which compelled compliance with the oath, and sent more money more readily and more frequently than any one else to sustain the agitation which put an end to the compulsory oath in courts of law. There will be no disagreement as to the opinion he resolutely expressed to me in 1857 and repeated in 1869, "That any one who had made it the special and peculiar work of his life to testify against such formalities and against the beliefs with which they are connected should not take the oath." At the same time no one would more strenuously than Mr. Mill insist upon the rights of constituencies being protected by affirmation, when a member whom they had elected was precluded by his profession from taking the oath. And if the electors of Northampton were to petition clearly for representation by affirmation they would find that other constituencies would support their just demand.—Yours faithfully,

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR GIRLS.

BOOKS and lectures directed against fashionable absurdities find readier acceptance with men than the sex in whose interest the warnings are promulgated, and the reason is not far to seek. Men look at the matter in the cold, clear light of abstract reason, and in the strong sense which adapts means to ends, whilst their wives and daughters are under the thraldom of the despot fashion, and are blind to all considerations save those of paying implicit obedience to his imperious dictates. We incline to the opinion that an enduring reform is not to be looked for as a consequence of the fulminations of professors and doctors, however strongly urged and backed up by weight of argument and diagram, but as the outcome of the requirements of modern life. It may be postulated that the women of a nation fond of outdoor life, and sport involving exertion, will, at any rate during the time spent in such exercise, study to some extent the necessity of a fit garb, and one adapted to the requirements of the free play of body and limbs. A sedentary and active life will, on the contrary, permit of a morbid following of the unnatural impulses to distort and cramp themselves to the prevailing fashions. The multiplication of the facilities for lawn-tennis and other outdoor games and pursuits in which a woman may without detriment to the soft dignity of her sex, compete with men, is, we feel confident, a great factor in the contest with disease-generating tight corsets. Medical authorities are almost unanimous that with certain reservations the physical education of both sexes need not differ up to the adult age. The full and free development of the physique of both boy and girl should undoubtedly be as largely attended to by parents and guardians as the education of the mental faculties. We have only to notice the springy step, ringing voice, and splendid health of the devotee of tennis to be assured of the possibilities within the reach of every girl, and of the fallacy of supposing that women must necessarily be delicate and more susceptible to ailments than men. Up to a few years ago the sphere of outdoor exercises for women was a very restricted one. Too great gratitude cannot be bestowed on Major Wingfield for his invention of lawn-tennis, which, whilst fulfilling all the necessities of outdoor exertion, yields an interest and a pleasure to players both good and indifferent. Indoor gymnastics, too, afford a good means of attaining to physical perfection and health, and there are in this metropolis many facilities for the systematic training of girls and women in classes or singly. Professors of gymnastics do not now feel it incumbent upon them to confine the exercises to a few calisthenic contortions, but put their fair pupils through the same course in many instances of parallel bar, jumping horse, high jump, &c., as was formerly considered only desirable for men. The result of such a training cannot but be beneficial in every way, giving as it does command of muscle and nerve, and inducing a strengthening of the body not otherwise possible. These desirable reforms in physical education are steadily gaining ground, and many of those to whom the care of girls is entrusted, who formerly looked with distrust on anything which had the faintest taint of an approach to what they considered to be purely manly exercises, now enter enthusiastically into the question of bodily training, and reap their reward in the increased health and vigour of their pupils.—*Land and Water.*

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